--89. The electrically conductive polymer blend composition defined in Claim 53 which is a liquid compatible blend, comprising a doped product formed from blending a first solution comprising a Lewis base electrically conductive polymer in undoped form in an first organic solvent, said Lewis base electrically conductive polymer selected from the group consisting of substituted and unsubstituted polyparaphenylenevinylenes, polyanilines, polyazines, polythiophenes, poly-p-phenylene sulfides, polyfuranes, polypyrroles, polyselenophenes, polyacetylenes, formed from soluble precursors and combinations and blends thereof, with a second solution comprising a Lewis acid polymer dopant in a second organic solvent, said Lewis acid polymer dopant being a polydopant selected from the group consisting of polyacrylic acids, polysulfonic acid, cellulose sulfonic acid, polyamic acid, polyphosphoric acid, polymers containing acid chloride (-CO-Cl) and polymers containing sulfonyl chloride groups, wherein said Lewis acid polymer dopant dopes said Lewis base electrically conductive polymer in undoped form to obtain said electrically conductive polymer blend, the resulting doped conductive product being soluble in the combination of said first and said second organic solvents and miscible at the molecular level, said first and said second organic solvents being the same or different.--

Cancel Claim 67 and rewrite it and substitute Claim 90 therefor as follows:

--90. The electrically conductive polymer blend composition defined in Claim 89 which also contains a thermally deblockable dopant.--

Amend the following Claim:

--84. (Amended) A method of preparing a liquid electrically conductive intercalated molecular polymer blend comprising blending the doped product formed from blending a first solution comprising a Lewis base electrically conductive polymer in undoped form in an first organic solvent with [and] a second solution comprising a Lewis